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## ADDITIONS TO THE FAUNA OF MEXICO (BEES AND COCCIDÆ).

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PROF. C. H. T. TOWNSEND has this year been exploring parts of the State of Chihuahua, and has brought to light the following forms, new to the Mexican fauna.

### APOIDEA.

*Melissodes tristis malvina*, n. subsp.—♂. Similar to *M. tristis*, but smaller (length about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.); eyes dark brown (pale greenish or greyish in *tristis*); antennæ with the flagellum dark reddish beneath (bright ferruginous in *tristis*); nervures of wings mostly piceous (ferruginous in *tristis*); pygidial plate narrower; otherwise as in *tristis*. The clypeus, labrum, and mandibles are black, as in *tristis*.

*Hab.* Cerro Chilicote, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, at mouth of cañon on south side, March 22nd, 1902, at flowers of a species of Malvaceæ, apparently one of the purple species of *Sidalcea*. Collected by C. H. T. Townsend.

The following table separates the males of *Melissodes* in which the clypeus is black:—

Antennæ reaching far beyond thorax . . . . .	1.
Antennæ not reaching beyond thorax . . . . .	3.
1. Mesothorax with much black hair. (Calif.) . . . . . <i>personatella</i> , Ckll.	
Mesothorax without black hair . . . . .	2.
2. Larger, length about 10 mm. (New Mexico) . . . . . <i>tristis</i> , Ckll.	
Smaller, length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; differing also as described	
above . . . . .	<i>malvina</i> , Ckll.
3. Antennæ scarcely reaching to scutellum; abdomen without bands. (Texas) . . . . .	<i>intorta</i> , Cr.
Antennæ reaching to metathorax; abdomen banded . . . . .	4.
4. Antennæ black, mandibles without a yellow spot. (Oaxaca, Mexico) . . . . .	<i>assimilis</i> , Sm.
Flagellum bright ferruginous beneath, mandibles with a large yellow spot. (Sta. Fé, New Mexico) . . . . .	<i>spharalcea</i> , Ckll.

*Agapostemon texanus*, Cresson.—♀. Bluer than usual. Cerro Chiclicote, April 3rd, on flowers of some species of Compositæ (Townsend). Although this species is now first recorded from Mexico, its occurrence in the State of Chihuahua could have been predicted with certainty, as it is very common in the adjacent parts of the United States.

## COCCIDÆ.

*Tachardia cornuta*, Ckll.—Cerro Chiclicote, at mouth of cañon on south side, March 22nd, on a bushy composite plant called *Salvilla* by the Mexicans (Townsend). The specimens are more irregular than the original types. This makes the sixth lac-insect from Mexico.

*Lecaniodiaspis rufescens* (Ckll.).—Cerro del Chile, east base in Arroyos, on green spiny shrub, March 26th, 1902 (Townsend).

*Eulecanium robinicæ* (Townsend).—Cerro Chiclicote, April 10th, on ash (?) and *Rhus* (?). Collected by Townsend. This is a shiny dark ferruginous convex scale; rugose, more or less pitted, and covered with a waxy secretion at the sides. Length 6, breadth 4, height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 mm. I have been doubtful whether to regard it as veritable *robinicæ*, and conclude for the present to designate it as a new variety—*subsimile*—agreeing with *robinicæ* in the general form and appearance of the scale, the character of the skin and the dimensions of the legs, but differing in having the antennæ 8-jointed (7-jointed in *robinicæ*) and the eggs white (pink in *robinicæ*). The antennæ and legs of *subsimile* measure as follows in  $\mu$ :—

Antennal joints: (1) 30–36, (2) 30–36, (3) 45–48, (4) 44–48,  
(5) 18–20, (6) 20–21, (7) 18, (8) 28–30.

Legs: femur and trochanter, 135–138; tibia, 96–102; tarsus,  
66–75.

The scale is narrower and more shiny than specimens referred to *E. robinicæ*, which I lately collected at Tempe, Arizona, on osage-orange. The Tempe insect has the antennæ 7-jointed, measuring as follows:—(1) 33, (2) 30–36, (3) 42, (4) 33–42, (5) 18, (6) 15–16, (7) 30–38.

It seems that *E. robinicæ* and its varieties (or closely allied species?) are almost certainly natives of the south-west, and are not identical with *E. robiniarum* (Douglas), as has been supposed. The exact classification of these forms is a matter of difficulty; we need more material from different plants and localities, and a knowledge of the early stages and males.

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